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NARODNA ARMIYA 'CONVERSATION' ON MISSILE DANGER

AU221002 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 18 November on page 4 carries a 6,000-word "conversation" conducted at the NARODNA ARMIYA editorial board, on "the decision of Washington and NATO to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, and the eventual consequences of this decision." The following persons are said to have participated in the conversation, "which was conducted by Colonel Anastan Anastasov, NARODNA ARMIYA military-political observer:" Major General and lecturer Nesho Neshev, candidate of military sciences; Petur Kozhukharov, Bulgarian Television program director; and Boris Chakurov, member of the editorial board of the radio and head of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME's International Department.

Maj Gen Neshev thinks that "the USSR-U.S. negotiations will continue until all possibilities are exhausted, because it is the Soviet position that the negotiations must continue until all possibilities are exhausted." In his opinion, "the deployment of U.S. missiles will change the situation," and "the Warsaw Pact will react to this with appropriate measures. One of them has already been published -- namely to respond quickly by deploying mobile operative-tactical hardware. The subsequent measures will presumably be of another nature. They can affect the oceans, or other regions, something which would compensate for the degree of danger caused by the United States." Furthermore, Maj Gen Neshev rejects the U.S. disarmament proposals and denounces Western propaganda on the issue of U.S. missiles. He rejects the notions of limited nuclear war and an "annihilating first strike." He accuses the West European countries of "suicide," pointing out that the FRG leaders for example "are following an irrational course." While praising the "antiwar and anti-missile movement in Western Europe," Maj Gen Neshev points out: "The criterion for evaluating the activity of this movement must be: Can the movement influence political decisionmaking? Experience so far shows that it cannot yet do this. It is a mass movement, but the forms through which it expresses itself still allow a lot of freedom while adopting state decisions. Obviously, the point is, if this movement is a multimillion movement, then it must adopt more active forms."

Petur Kozhukharov repeatedly points out the "peaceful proposals of the USSR," "its constructive position at the Geneva talks," and "its concern for peace and security." He accuses the United States of a "formal approach" in the negotiations with the USSR and "striving to conduct a nuclear war far away from U.S. borders, namely in Europe." He justifies the measures announced by the Soviet Union, and calls them "concrete measures, aimed at restoring and preserving the existing military-strategic balance."

Boris Chakurov calls the USSR measures "forced measures, adopted despite the USSR's willingness to reach an acceptable agreement." He also calls them "timely" and "efficient" because "they will create an analogous danger for the countries in which the U.S. missiles are deployed." He accuses the FRG Government of conducting an "antinational policy" and the FRG itself of "losing its instinct of self-preservation." He too asks for "more active actions" on the part of the anti-missile movement in Western Europe, but warns that "methods of repressions and threats" are still used by the West European governments against the anti-missile movement.

PAPER LAUDS USTINOV ARTICLE ON ARMS TALKS

AU220924 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 83 p 3

[Editorial Article: "Powerful Factor For Restraining Aggressive Aspirations"]

[Text] The insolent aggression against Grenada, the armed interference in Lebanon, the "intentional freezing" of negotiations for the limitation of strategic weapons in Geneva, the deployment of the first cruise missiles in Great Britain -- all these events are only part of the factors which have aggravated even more the concern of peaceloving mankind about the future of our planet. In this context we must stress the following: All these events are the result of the adventurism practiced by the U.S. ruling circles, which in disregarding the reality of our time are more and more arrogantly engaging in the approach to war as absurd considering the facts of our era. The essence of such policy is the openly demonstrated trend toward military superiority over the USSR as it is practices by the United States and the striving for the military superiority of NATO over the Warsaw Pact alliance.

The policy conducted by the U.S. administration aimed at reaching military superiority is manifested in its approach to the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, Dmitriy Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, states in his article published in yesterday's issue of PRAVDA. Washington is by no means interested in achieving positive results. It needs negotiations as a cover for deceiving the peoples and for masking the arms race promoted by the United States, Ustinov states in his article. The Soviet Union devotes great efforts to reviving the negotiations which have been stagnating for a long time, in order to change international relations from hostility and confrontation to an equal partnership-dialogue and mutually advantageous cooperation. The USSR has submitted numerous specific proposals encompassing all spheres of life and pertaining to averting the danger of nuclear war, to the limitation of nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as to disarmament. The essence and goal of the Soviet proposals and initiatives has been unmistakably expressed by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in the following sentence: "We should nto start an arms race where it does not exist, and we should stop it wherever its exists today!"

It is a well-known fact in which manner the United States and the West as a whole are reacting to the goodwill and constructive steps adopted by the Soviet Union. To put it more precisely, there is no reaction at all, but a real war is waged against such proposals and initiatives. They are surrounded by silence or confronted with all sorts of falsifications and distortions. Lies and slanders are launched against the Soviet Union and other socialist community member-countries, provocations and blackmail actions are being concocted in conformity with the already notorious "crusade" against the "evil empire."

Behind this smoke screen, full of unrestrained anti-Sovietism, the Washington administration is foiling any contacts, relations, and negotiations, or is making them meaningless. This pertains in particular to the exceptionally important Geneva negotiations which it uses as a cover for its feverish preparations to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

Marshal Dmitiry Ustinov in his article once more confirms the futility of such goals. He once more warns that the United States' insane idea about disrupting the established balance of strategic forces will meet adequate counteraction. In reply to the newly created systems of strategic weapons, the USSR will deploy it own system of intercontinental and ballistic missiles, long-range cruise missiles, and other things.

These measures aimed at consolidating the defense power of the Soviet Union, which will guarantee the peaceful labor and security of the peoples and states belonging to the socialist community, are dictated by the really existing international situation, caused by the imperialist forces. These measures are in conformity with Comrade Yuriy Andropov's following statement: "We will continue to do everything necessary in order to guarantee our country's security, as well as the security of our friends and allies. We will increase the combat strength of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are a powerful factor in restraining the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist reaction."

The strengthening of this combat power is a guarantee not only of the security of the Soviet Union, but also of the socialist countries' security. This objectively serves the cause of preserving and consolidating universal peace. [Editorial note: The dailies NARODNA ARMYIA and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on 20 November carry signed articles on the same subject and written in the same vein.]

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CSSR 22 NOV

AU220901 Sofia BTA in English 0853 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, Nov 22 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, left for Prague at the invitation of Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs. He will pay an official and friendly visit.

HUNGARIAN FRONT LEADER VARGA ARRIVES 22 NOV

AU220928 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the Hungarian PPF led by Imre Varga, secretary general of the PPF National Council, arrived in Bulgaria on 22 November. At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Pencho Kubabinski; deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland Front National Council; and by Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

BCP'S MLADENOV ARRIVES, MET BY CHNOUPEK

LD221402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Czechoslovakia today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

He was welcomed at Prague's Ruzyne Airport by Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Shortly after his arrival the Bulgarian guest laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior in the National Monument on Zizkov Hill. He paid homage to the memory of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement; Soviet heroes buried in the hall of the Soviet Army; and to Bulgarian fighters at their honarary burial place at Olsany cemetery.

Talks Begin

LD221906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, started today in Cernin Palace.

They informed each other about socialist construction in the two countries on the basis of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. They noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations are developing dynamically in all spheres on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in line with the conclusions of the deliberations of the party and state delegations led by Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov in September 1982 in Sofia. They were unanimous in confirming the unswerving will of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria in strengthening the unity of the fraternal socialist countries for the further deepening of their coordinated approach within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. They expressed their satisfaction with the results of economic cooperation which reached new qualitative standards. They pointed to the ever-growing mutual trade and the rising contribution of cooperation and specialization of production. They also evaluated positively contacts in the sphere of culture, education, science, health care, the mass media, sports, and tourism.

In assessing the current international situation, both ministers unanimously expressed their serious concern with its extremely dangerous development which has been brought about by the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. They confirmed the unavoidability of the recent decisions of the Governments of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR to start preparatory work for the development of operational-tactical missile complexes on the territory of Czechoslovakia and the GDR, measures which were adopted as necessary for maintaining the military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. At the same time, they expressed the conviction that the current dangerous situation, connected with the prepared deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, can be overcome. The course in this direction was shown by Soviet initiatives based on the principles of equality and equal security, above all the proposals of the highest Soviet representative, Yuriy Andropov, of 27 October.

They described as highly topical the important ideas included in the Political Declaration adopted at the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, and in other documents. The two ministers emphasized the urgent need to start concrete deliberations concerning the proposal for concluding a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Comrades Bohuslav Chnoupek and Petur Mladenov also evaluated developments in other parts of the world, in particular in the Near East. They condemned the direct military interference of the United States in Lebanon and emphasized the necessity of an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from this area. They expressed concern at the deteriorating situation in Central America, which has been brought about by the ever-growing aggression of North American imperialism. They spoke resolutely against the U.S. armed aggression in Grenada, and against hostile actions against Cuba, Nicaragua, and other countries of this area.

The talks between the two ministers, which took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation, confirmed complete unanimity of views on all questions under discussion. In conclusion, they expressed their conviction that the talks will contribute to deepening friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

INDRA CONCLUDES PDRY VISIT, DEPARTS

Third Day Activities

LD151445 Prague CTK in English 1341 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Aden [no date as received] (Ceteka correspondent) -- On the third day of its stay in the Yemen People's Democratic republic, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly led by Chairman Alois Indra visited the town of Mukalla in Hadramaut province on Tuesday.

Mukalla, the second most populous town of Democratic Yemen, is the administrative and industrial centre of the province with historical monuments and ancient architecture, maintaining the character of a medieval Arab town. Czecholsovakia is among countries which participate in the development of the town.

Indra Interview

LD181022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today returned from its official friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]. Before leaving Aden, the head of our delegation granted an interview to our special correspondent Bohumil Horak:

[Begin Recording] [Horak] Comrade Chairman, how do you sum up your visit to the PDRY?

[Indra] This was the first ever contact between the highest representative and legislative organs of both countries, that is to say between the Federal Assembly and the PDRY Supreme People's Council. We went at the invitation of Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the council's chairman and general secretary of the Socialist Party, extended by him personally on behalf of the Supreme People's council. We were glad to make the visit, partly in order to find out in what conditions the people of the PDRY are building their new society, and partly to exchange experiences between both supreme legislative and representative organs.

I think the days we spent there were useful, because we were able to find out about the successes which, in very difficult natural and international political conditions, the socialist Party is achieving, and at the same time we exchanged information about the activities of our representative organs. We saw the newly-emerging infrastructure, the material infrastructure in the PDRY in the form of new industrial plants, and production and agricultural cooperatives. We also saw how, for example, the problem of communications is solved, especially during the visit to the Hadhramaut region, where before the revolution there was not even an inch of asphalt road, whereas today they are in the process of building well-equipped airports for international air traffic. We also saw the new asphalt roads linking this province with the capital. In short, progress in implementing the second 5-year-plan in this country was evident at every step. I think we did a good job in promoting the development of Czechoslovak-Yemeni friendship; thus we followed up the visit of Comrade Gustav Husak, about 2 years ago, to this country.

[Horak] Considerable attention and time during your talks was given to current international issues. What issues were dealt with?

[Indra] Yes, in the formal talks we held with representatives of the Supreme People's Council, and in person with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Socialist Party and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, we dealt in great depth with problems concerning the international political situation. I took the opportunity to set out our position on the situation being created in Europe as a result of the decision of the United States and its allies to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles. At the same time, of course, I expressed my sympatny with the valiant people of Palestine, with the Arab people of Palestine, which, unfortunately in the recent period has gotten into a very difficult situation in view of the disputes existing in the individual organizations of the liberation organization. I must repeat, however, that with regard to fundamental issues, we genuinely noted an identity of opinions. [end recording]

Delegation Departs 17 Nov

LD171141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 17 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Assembly led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, ended today an official friendly visit to Democratic Yemen and left for Prague. At Aden Airport the Czechoslovak guests were seen off by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and member of the Supreme People's Council, and other leading representatives.

'IRRESPONSIBLE ATTITUDES' BY ECONOMIC PERSONNEL

AU221116 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Rudolf Netik, member of the CPSL Central Committee and head of an unspecified CPSL Central Committee department: "The Approach To the Elaboration Of the 1984 Plan; The Old Methods Must Be Discontinued"]

[Excerpts] When assessing the results achieved in the realization of the tasks of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, the experience from the implementation of the Set of Measures and counterplanning, we see not only positive results, but also several problems and shortcomings. One of the shortcomings is the continuing "haggling over the tasks of the plan," the various views on the extent of making work effective, and on the possibilities of development in some branches and organizations.

In the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, despite the absolute decrease in material and energy inputs, we maintained the achieved level of social production, and the process of the economy's creative adaptation to the new conditions accelerated. A turn for the better occurred in the long-term development of several qualitative aspects of the economy, and the achieved standard of consumption was preserved and was improved. We can say that we succeeded in adapting social production to the new conditions without really seriously disturbing its smooth operation.

In order to strengthen the results achieved, to maintain the positive trends and create a good starting base for 1984, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee has adopted -- in connection with the assessment of the economic development in the first half 1983 -- a resolution on the orientation of work in the second half-year, and on overcoming problems, demanding that the fulfillment and exceeding of this year's planned tasks, and creating favorable conditions for the realization of the objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the coming years, be regarded as a fundamental political task.

These measures, as we know, had to be adopted because the prospects for the fulfillment of this year's plan, as written down by enterprises and economic production units as the starting base for the 1984 plan, were the evidence of apolitical, literally irresponsible attitudes by many ranking economic personnel toward the fulfillment of the plan's tasks in the second half-year. Should their notion be fulfilled, the second half-year would constitute a stagnation, and even a drop in the development of the economy. There is no reason for such a thing. After all, this is attested to by the results achieved in the first 10 months of the year. It is obvious that instead of a political attitude, these personnel have taken a purely economic attitude, reducing the living work of the construction of socialism to business only, that practices arising from narrow interests of sectors and enterprises have won. What is involved is an obvious contradiction between the words with which some comrades identify themselves with the party policy, as well as with the congress resolutions, and their deeds. They substitute a political approach to ensuring tasks by various manipulations with the plan and with indicators, to ensure bonuses and premiums, above all for themselves. They falsely claim that they have the defense of the interests of workers at heart; after all, bonuses and premiums to workers for the fulfillment of the plan of the enterprises, not to mention the economic production units, are minimal. The centerpiece of workers' material incentives is in the fulfillment of the tasks of their specific workplace or workshop.

In their 1984 draft plans, sectors have not ensured the tasks and the parameters of the 5-year plan. Although they have made certain improvements compared with draft plans of the economic production units, from the fundamental proportions and relations contained in the draft plans of sectors a considerable imbalance has arisen in the individual spheres of the reproduction process, and a lower effectiveness.

Therefore it was necessary in the planning agencies, in a close cooperation with sectors and economic production units, to re-work the comprehensive relations of production branches toward the domestic market and foreign trade, as well as inter-branch and domestic branches' [vnutroodvetvove] material linkages, and together critically reassess the utilization of the sources of the growth of effectiveness. This process of the completion of the draft plan, at a time when in the entire national economy it is necessary to re-work relations and proportions in order to ensure the internal balance of the plan and the fulfillment of the objectives determined by the party congress, represents the conclusion of the "dialogue" surrounding the elaboration of the plan.

There are several causes for this dialogue, or "haggling" about the possible development and the extent of making the work of sectors, economic production units, enterprises, plants, workshops and worksites more effective. In several enterprises, compared with the 5-year plan, changed prerequisites are occurring for mastering tasks. These are caused by a delayed completion of investment projects, by difficulties in starting production in new projects, by difficulties with sales, by rapid changes in the domestic market's demand, by difficulties with sales of products on foreign markets, and also by problems whose roots lie in an inadequate standard of management work in sectors and organizations. Organizations that have such difficulties, and as a result also their sectors, demand amendments, the objectivization of the 5-year plan's tasks, and an abandoning of economic dependencies. However, the nonfulfillment of tasks in such organizations means disturbing linkages with other branches, and causes complications in supplier-consumer relations.

From the enumerated problems, which are destablizing our plans, it is obvious that next to objective causes, subjective shortcomings predominate. From sectors all the way to enterprises, methods have become customary that are introducing into the economy elements of haphazardness. As a result of this, there are disproportions, losses and unsaleable products when at the same time there are shortages of products in demand, and breakdowns in the supply of production to the population. Instead of elaborating the plan on the basis of technical-economic data and respecting social needs, mostly a mechanical breakdown is being done on all levels, creating the so-called reserves in the plan. Then, in the course of the year, these reserves are being drained away according to the results achieved, and from this also arises the majority of changes in plans which, however, do not stem from the needs of society, but mainly from narrow interests of sectors and enterprises. A successful fight for a "soft" plan has almost become the first prerequisite for a ranking economic personnel's success. Bureaucracy often permeating from the top to the bottom manifests itself in most cases in ignoring the needs of production, society, and work collectives. The consequence is retarded technical progress, slowed growth of work productivity, and poor results in savings of fuels, energy, and raw materials, and in utilizing other untapped potential.

Errors and problems in planning and shortcomings in the economic mechanism must be combatted on a principled party foundation: that means to always keep in mind above all strictly respecting all-social interests. Efforts for a "softer" plan, unjustified demands for resources, pressing for reduction of the plan without objective reason -- all these things are transgressions against the party and society.

The party demands from the ranking personnel not only extensive professional knowledge but, in particular, political awareness, party principledness, the ability to independently make decisions about complex problems, firmness, and I do not hesitate even to say honesty when defending state and all-people interests. This needs the ability to energetically oppose approaches to problems and tasks from narrow departmental and local-interest positions, consistently combating ossification and the routine. The ranking official must learn to see the political and moral aspect of his conduct when elaborating the plan and making decisions.

COMMUNIQUE ON AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

AU220820 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Nov 83 p 3

["Joint Communique" on 15-17 November official visit of Austrian Chancellor Dr Fred Sinowatz]

[Text] At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid an official visit to Hungary from 15 to 17 November.

Dr Fred Sinowatz was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria laid a wreath at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument in Budapest and took part in laying the foundation stone at Ferihegy Airport's new terminal building.

Gyrogy Lazar and Dr Fred Sinowatz held a thorough exchange of views in a friendly and open atmosphere on Hungarian-Austrian relations and current international issues. The two heads of state concluded with satisfaction that their views are close or similar on a series of questions.

They stressed the importance of high-level Hungarian-Austrian meetings and talks which, in the current strained interrational situation, serve -- beyond the development of bilateral relations -- to promote the process of detente and the cause of European peace and security.

They agreed that the high-level meetings, which have become regular in the practice of the two countries and which serve as an example of the constructive dialogue that is possible between countries with different social structures, are beneficial for both sides and will be continued regularly in the future, too. They stressed that the relations must be extended in all areas of life and that more concrete forms of cooperation must be sought.

In the course of the thorough analysis of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Austria, the two heads of state concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries has further developed despite the current strained international situation. They stressed their intention to foster and develop in the future, too, these good-neighborly and friendly relations for the benefit of both countries. The results achieved up to now serve as a good basis for this.

The heads of state paid particular attention to Hungarian-Austrian economic relations, the development of which they assessed as positive -- including the fact that there are already 120 cooperation agreements in force between the two countries' enterprises, which contribute considerably to the stabilization of the exchange of goods. In spite of the fact that, after the record turnover of 1981 connected with the boom in the international and domestic economic situation, the total value of the exchange of goods has somewhat decreased, it has been concluded at the third meeting of the joint Hungarian-Austrian committee on exchange of goods and cooperation that there are still many favorable possibilities for expanding economic-technical cooperation and trade between the two countries. The two heads of state agreed that, for a better utilization of the possibilities, further efforts must be made by both the officials and the enterprises concerned.

In the course of evaluating the international situation, the two heads of state concluded with concern that there had been a further increase in tension and there were no signs of easing the arms race. Both sides expressed concern over the fact that the number of tension points all over the world has not decreased.

But on the contrary, new ones have been created, detente has come to a standstill, and the elements of insecurity in the world economic situation have further increased and these overstrain East-West economic cooperation.

The two sides agreed that detente is in the interest of all peoples and that a further increase in tension must be stopped through joint efforts and that the way out of this situation must be sought through negotiations.

With particular attention to the European situation, Gyorgy Lazar and Dr Fred Sinowatz pointed out that the continent is endagnered as a result of the accumulation of conventional and nuclear weapons. They stressed their countries' sincere readiness to support any practical effort or initiative directed at stopping the arms race and to strengthen cooperation and trust among the states, to achieve agreements which assure effective disarmament steps based on equality and mutual consideration of the security interests of all the countries concerned. In connection with this, the two sides expressed their wish for a successful conclusion of the Soviet-American Geneva talks on the limitation of strategic arms and intermediate-range nuclear arms, and a considerable decrease in the arsenal of the existing nuclear arms.

The two heads of state acknowledged with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference. The final document of the conference is the first significant East-West agreement in a long time that, if all sides strive for it, can contribute to an improved European atmosphere and can support the Helsinki process and the further development of East-West relations, as well as the survival of the policy of detente. An important achievement of the Madrid conference is the convocation of the Stockholm conference devoted to confidence-building and security-strengthening measures and to European disarmament, which can open new prospects for the process of European security. The convocation of this conference proves that even amid the current strained international situation, it is possible to achieve results with suitable good will, joint efforts, and rational compromise.

The two heads of state appraised the talks as very useful.

Dr Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to an official visit in Austria, and he accepted the invitation with thanks. The time of the visit will be decided through diplomatic channels.

REPORT ON MARJAI VISIT TO ITALY

AU220945 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG Hungarian 13 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned home on 12 November from Italy where he took part in the events of Hungarian Week and held talks with several leading figures of the Italian political and economic life. He was received by President Alessandro Pertini.

Jozsef Marjai met with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. During talks held in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, they dealt with the most timely issues of international politics. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that according to the belief of the Hungarian Government, everything must be done to avoid steps which increase tension in the strained international situation. Based on the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, further deterioration of the international situation must be stopped through negotiations and widening contacts and the joint realization of possibilities for development.

They reviewed the world economic situation and its influence on the European situation. They agreed that Hungarian-Italian relations, above all the development of economic cooperation, are broadly developing, are to the benefit of both countries, and have a favorable influence on the European situation in the current world situation. The Italian head of state confirmed his intention to visit Hungary at the beginning of the next year.

Marjai also met with PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer and other members of the PCI leadership with whom he had a comradely exchange of views. Josef Marjai also held talks with Arnaldo Forlani, Italian deputy prime minister; Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs; Renalto Altissimo, minister of industry; Pietro Longo, minister for budget, economic planning, and regional affairs; Francesco Forte, minister for EC policy; Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Banca d' Italia; and Francesco Reziglio, chairman of the National Petroleum and Gas Industry.

Present at the talks was Dr Janos Szita, Hungary's ambassador to Italy.

VIENNA TV CARRIES LIVE BROADCAST FROM HUNGARY

AU181216 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Television Service in German carries at 2120 GMT on 17 November, in its regular "Club 2" series of live discussion programs, live from Budapest, a round talks discussion (2 hours 25 minutes) entitled "Hungary Today," which is being broadcast from an East Bloc country for the first time."

In the chair is Paul Lenvai, head of the Austrian Broadcasting Service's (ORF) West Europe Department. The participants are: Peter Renyi, deputy chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG; Emil Niederhauser, historian, Debrecen University; Istvan Nemeskurty, film studio head, Budapest; Agnes Szakadati, student, Budapest; Brigitte Hamann, historian, Vienna; Otto Schulmeister, publisher, Vienna; and Norbert Leser, political scientist, Vienna University.

Paul Lenvai begins by noting that the entire discussion will be broadcast by Hungarian Television "at a later date" in Hungarian translation. (In this context Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG notes on 17 November, in previewing this program: "Hungarian TV subscribers -- in accordance with a written committment to ORF by the Hungarian State Television Service -- will be shown a recording of this "Club 2" program at a later date with Hungarian translation.")

The discussion, conducted in very friendly and polite terms and without any heated contention, focuses on topics illustrating the daily fabric of life in Hungary today. The relative liberalism in everyday life; the relatively satisfactory supply situation; the mutual affinity of Austrians and Hungarians; the high suicide rate in the two countries and possible reasons; alcoholism; possible feelings of nostalgia in view of the two countries' common history; Habsburg rule over Hungary and possible consequences; the relative frankness of the Hungarian media with respect to the treatment of events that led to the 1956 uprising; frustration among today's young people; and the housing shortage.

SEJM CONCLUDES DELIBERATIONS 22 NOVEMBER

PAP Report

LD222231 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 22 Nov -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) today unanimously adopted a resolution on opinions concerning the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1984.

It was stated that both favourable and negative tendencies occured during this year in the course of implementing socio-political tasks. Basic assumptions of the plan concerning the level of the national income are to be implemented. An improvement has been reported in supplying people with basic food articles, some progress has been achieved in the implementation of the tasks of socialized house building. Negative phenomena include, among other things, the scale of inflation greater than assumed by the central plan and the lack of fast growth of market production compared to other branches. The Sejm obliged the government to work out measures to ensure the efficiency of central planning.

In the opinion of the Sejm the fact that for the first time in four years the generated national income is expected to grow this year is an important result of the plan implementation. Preferential factors planned in modifying the economic reform should be in the first place directed to the growth of market and export production.

The government should pay particular attention to the full implementation of the law on the development of agriculture and food economy adopted by the Sejm last June. The government should ensure the planned growth of supplies of means of production.

Distribution of marketables and shop service should also improve. The Sejm put the government under the obligation to consistently implement particular directions of strengthening the principles and improving mechanisms of the economic reform that ensure the implementation of the Central Annual Plan for 1984.

According to the resolution, the changes of the economic reform to be introduced in 1984 should eliminate unjustified growth of wages. [Words indistinct] gaps in people's incomes should be reduced within the planned increase of wages. Indispensable price rises of food articles should be accompanied by an equivalent for those with the lowest incomes, for old-age and disabled pensioners with low pensions. The possibility of accelerating another revaluation of pensions should be reviewed.

The Polish Sejm [word indistinct] out for the first variant of exports and imports growth to and from capitalist countries. Consistent implementation of the economizing and anti-inflation programmes are the most important tasks of the state economic policy.

The Sejm referred the government draft law on amending some laws of the economic reform back to the respective Sejm committees and the Socio-Economic Council at the Sejm for an opinion.

Under the next item on the agenda the Sejm appointed chairman of the National Defense Committee. Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa informed the chamber that the Sejm Presidium received a resignation of Gen. Jaruzelski from the post of national defence minister. The resignation was handed over to the Sejm speaker in accordance with Gen. Jaruzelski's announcement made in the Sejm at the meeting on 21 July, 1983. The Sejm accepted Gen. Jaruzelski's resignation from the post of national defence ministers.

The Polish Sejm expresses its thanks to Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski for his long years of activity in the capacity of the national defence minister, Stanislaw Gucwa said. His tenure as the national defence minister was filled with activeness marked by a combination of outstanding expertise and commanding skills with selflessness and dedication in the service for Poland.

Patriotic attitudes, internationalist comradeship in arms in the service for the ideals of peace, freedom and social justice will remain a lasting accomplishment of the Polish Armed Forces, Gucwa went on. Good training of the Polish soldier, his combat readiness and high level of organizational skills of the Army are best evidence of proper management of the National Defence Ministry. It is thanks to you that Polish citizens wearing uniforms have become synonymous with the values which should be continued in the name of Poland's weal and prosperity, said Gucwa addressing Gen. Jaruzelski. It is your personal example, harmony between words and actions, modesty, dedication to the cause, and fortitude in coping with adversities that should continue to shape the style of action and patterns of military service.

Next, Deputy Henryk Szafranski took the floor and said that difficult internal problems keep on mounting before Poland. We also face a complicated international situation. The U.S. Administration and NATO have sharpened their reactionary course hostile to People's Poland and socialism. The unfriendly moves have met with a collective counteraction of states parties to the Warsaw Treaty. It is our national duty to take part in this effort.

In light of the situation which has emerged, the organization of the National Defense Committee on new principles is an urgent necessity. In the first place this requires appointing chairman of the committee.

His duties will be twofold: First, he will direct the collective work of the committee and implementation of its tasks in the system of defences and security of the entire country, a sort of universal system of national defence and self-defence. Secondly, he will be the superior of the Polish Armed Forces and will have specific powers and duties stemming from this fact. They will extend on the Army, which is efficiently commanded and well-trained, aware of all its tasks and unfailing in every need, arousing esteem among friends and respect of potential opponents, completely connected with the life of the nation, with its socialist statehood.

I expect I will express the opinion of the entire high chamber that the significance and extent of these duties require from a candidate for chairman of the National Defence Committee to have features of an experienced politician and strategist who has won public prestige and confidence. With this intention, according to a [word indistinct] position of the Central Commission for Cooperation Between the Polish United Workers Party, the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, and on authority from all deputies' clubs and circles, I have the honour to present the high chamber with the proposal to appoint General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski as chairman of the National Defence Committee.

The mission of the Military Council for National Redemption, the work of socialist renewal, the programme to overcome the socio-economic crisis, all these accomplishments of recent years are connected with the general's activity as the leader. The high chamber has extended its particular appreciation to him several times. This also proves that the proposal is right.

Addressing General Jaruzelski, Deputy Szafranski said that the general carried his duties with an internal strength which deserved highest respect and which he must still have enough to perform this high duty. Deputy Szafranski also said that the Polish Sejm believed the general will perform this task to the benefit of the fatherland.

The Sejm unanimously voted General Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the National Defense Committee. The appointment was greeted by the chamber with a long applause.

Next, the floor was taken by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, who said:

At a session held today, the Council of State examined conclusions stemming for it from the law passed yesterday by the high Sejm on amendments to the law on the universal duty to defend the Polish People's Republic. The new law obliges the Council of State to appoint the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic for the period of war.

It is not necessary to recall in this forum that the entire foreign policy pursued by our state is aimed to preserve and consolidate peace. We are constantly and invariably ready to cooperate with all states to avert the dangerous course of developments in the world, to check the arms race and free humanity from fear of threats of the catastrophe of war.

Our peace policy must be linked, however, with constant vigilance and full defence preparedness. This is the duty of everybody of state authorities and every citizen. What follows is that we must have the highest possible level of society's general consciousness, appropriate defense potential and structure of organization prepared for any circumstances.

Acting on these assumptions, the Council of State has considered it necessary to appoint already now the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces for the period of war. The appointment of a person to this post of the highest national responsibility was obvious. Guided by the same premises as the high chamber while appointing the chairman of the National Defence Committee, the Council of State has appointed Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic for the period of war. The resolution has been adopted unanimously, said H. Jablonski.

The deputies applauded the Council of State's decision.

Next, Deputy Maria Stanlewska (PUWP) presented the draft law extending the duration of the amnesty till 31 Dec., 1983. The amnesty, said she, has contributed in a large measure not only to a normalization of social life in Poland, but also was an important stage in building national reconciliation and agreement.

Until 31 October 1983, the amnesty applied to 1,898 persons who committed politically-motivated offences. This took the form of full or partial remission of sentences, or dropping legal proceedings in cases when there was an expectation that the sentence would would be liable to remission. As of 10 November, 1983, 77 people convicted or temporarily arrested before 22 July, 1983, for politically-motivated offences were still in penitentiaries. 38 of them were serving prison terms which were remitted by amnesty. Till 31 October, 1983, 686 people voluntarily revealed their offences to prosecution bodies and Polish diplomatic and consular missions abroad and thus benefitted from amnesty.

The postponement of the deadline for voluntary disclosure of offences which had been committed for political reasons will make it possible for those hesitating, including the Poles staying abroad, to return to a normal life. It will also be another step on the road to national reconciliation and agreement, Deputy Staniweska emphasized.

The Sejm passed the bill on amending the amnesty act with 3 votes against and 15 abstentions.

Next, Deputy Franciszek Sadurski presented the government draft law on foreign currency and said that the new law is primarily to help to advantageously shape the state's balance of payments and, at the same time, should be a guarantee for securing just rights of citizens and economic units to have foreign currency. A considerable extent of the foreign currency black market shows that it is very important to fully implement regulations in practice, which also requires strengthening the control apparatus. The deputy underscored that the draft law upholds the to-date principle of a general ban on foreign currency dealings without permission, except where the law envisages justified and permanent rights to such dealings. Deputy Sadurski postulated that current limitations on foreign currency accounts should be lifted as soon as possible.

Deputy Edmunt Osmanczyk voiced his objections to the draft law, referring, for example, to the duty to exchange convertible currency into zlotys by Polish citizens having the so-called consular passports when they come to Poland. The rapporteur addressed himself to the objections.

The floor was also taken by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz.

The Sejm passed the law on foreign currency with 5 votes against and 20 abstentions.

Under the next point on the agenda the floor went to Wojciech Jaruzelski. He presented to the Sejm proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers.

The Sejm recalled Zbigniew Madej from the post of vice-premier (3 votes against and 26 abstentions) and Janusz Obodowski from the post of Planning Commission chairman, while leaving him in the post of vice-premier (2 votes against and 8 abstentions).

Sylvester Zawadzki was recalled from the post of justice minister (5 abstentions).

The Sejm appointed Manfred Gorywoda to be vice-premier and chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers (10 abstentions) and Zbigniew Messner to be vice-premier (4 abstentions).

Lech Domeracki was unanimously appointed justice minister, Stefan Jarzebski was appointed minister and head of the Office for Environment Protection and Water Economy (2 abstentions) and General of the Arms Florian Siwicki was unanimously appointed minister of national defence.

Following the conclusion of the Sejm plenary meeting today, Sejm committees heard the first reading of the draft law which is to define the conditions and legal consequences, as well as the mode of introduction of the state of emergency. Such a possibility is provided for by the Constitution. According to the Constitution, the state of emergency can be introduced in case of a natural calamity or threat to the internal security of the state. The draft now under examination by the Sejm committees has been submitted jointly by the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and is an extension of the respective constitutional provision.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD222132 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Nov 83

["Excerpt" from speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Sejm session in Warsaw on 22 November -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the House:

I would like to present to citizen deputies proposals for changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers. The tense international situation, the complex sociopolitical problems in the country and especially the extraordinarily difficult conditions in which the economy is functioning, exacerbate the burden of the tasks resting upon the government and stress the significance of their viable settlement.

As chairman of the Council of Ministers, whose duty it is to carry out at the same time other party and state duties, I feel it is necessary for the activity of the government to be made more efficient, for work to be better organized, for various cells to act in closer cooperation, and for broader coordination to exist, above all in the economic sphere. Taking into account the special circumstances and needs of the present period, this requies a new, separate personnel function to be established in the Government Presidium. The function will be connected with managerial and coordinating duties and plenary powers ceded by me.

Within the framework of the Presidium in its present form, which should still be determined in practice by the principle of coalition political structure, there is simply no room for this kind of additional function. I therefore request the house to approve the intention to supplement the Government Presidium with one post of deputy premier. I propose at the same time that Citizen Zbigniew Messner be appointed to this post. Knowing his versatility, ability concerning group leadership and the achievements in his work so far in the greater Silesia and Dabrawa industrial agglomeration, I would like to express the conviction that this will be a successful and fruitful choice.

The creation of the new post of deputy premier in charge of coordination entails, among other things, proposals for further reshuffles and changes in the government leadership. I therefore propose that Citizen Janusz Obodowski be recalled from the post of chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, and that Citizen Manfred Gorywoda be appointed to this post and at the same time to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He is a talented economist, an energetic political and economic activist of the younger generation, who has also passed the test in the most difficult period as head of the team of economic advisers to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and as secretary of the PZPR Central Committee dealing with economic matters.

Citizen Janusz Obodowski, still holding the post of deputy premier, will concentrate on issues pertaining to economic cooperation between Poland and other countries, and will head the delegations of the PDR in the permanent interstate commissions set up to deal with these tasks. I would like to stress my appreciation for the work of Citizen Deputy Premier Obodowski in the past when, under his leadership, the operational anticrisis staff and later the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, operated. We are familiar with the approval by the house of the document elaborated under his auspices: the 3-year plan, together with the anti-inflation and savings programs and finally, at this session, the Central Annual Plan for 1984. Today, when he has accepted the proposal for moving into a new sphere of work, I would like to thank him cordially for the efforts he has made so far.

Within the framework of this partial reconstruction of the Government Presidium, I would also like to propose the recall of Deputy Premier Zbiniew Madej. I regret that he has not accepted the duties offered him in another responsible state function. Regardless of this fact, I express my sincere thanks for the fruitful contribution he has made to the work of the Council of Ministers, especially in the sphere of Poland's economic cooperation with foreign countries.

I move on to changes at the ministerial level. Today the esteemed house released me from the post of minister of national defense. I would like to cordially thank the citizen deputies for their kind assessment of my work in that function. I also consider myself considerably obliged for my appointment as chairman of the National Defense Committee [KOK]. I accept the post of commander in chief of the PPR Armed Forces which follows from that, as a particularly honorable duty.

May it please the house, I propose that General Florian Siwicki, hitherto head of the General Staff of the Polish Army, be appointed minister of national defense. General Siwicki is a soldier of merit and an experienced leader. During his 40 years of military service, while performing responsible leadership and staff functions, he has demonstrated a profound knowledge of military science, considerable organizational abilities, and qualities of character, and has made a great personal contribution to consolidation of the defense capacity and security of the country, to the development of our people's Armed Forces. General Siwicki is my tried and trusted comrade-in-arms, and he has long been a close coworker in the service. I am convinced that under his leadership the PPR Armed Forces will prove adequate to every demand, will carry out their obligations with honor and serve the nation without fail.

I would like to inform the esteemed house that Citizen Sylwester Zawadzki has submitted his resignation as minister of justice, in view of his poor health and in particularly in view of his need to convalesce for some time following a complicated operation. I thus propose his recall. In expectation of the approval of the citizen deputies, I cordially thank him for his conscientious work as minister and for his active participation in the work of the Council of Ministers during a period of particular difficulty for our country. Citizen Sylwester Zawadzki, a professor and a distinguished specialist in the law, has at the same time agreed to continue to chair the Legislative Council attached to the chairman of the Council of Ministers. I propose to the esteemed house that it appoint citizen (Lech Domeradzki) as minister of justice. Hitherto he has been chairman of the voivodship court in Poznan, whose many years' work in the judiciary, in different posts and at various levels, gained for him a healthy reputation and gave him rich experience.

May it please the house, you recently approved the act on the Office for Environmental Protection and Water Economy. To the post of minister and head of that office, I propose the appointment of Citizen Stefan Jarzebski, for many years director of the Institute of Fundamental Environmental Engineering of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Zabrze, who has the reputation of being an energetic organizer, scientist and inventor.

Decisionmaking 'Suggestion'

LD222339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibilities adopted a suggestion for further improving the processes of decisionmaking. The proposals contained within the suggestion speak, among other things, of the purposefulness of introducing discipline into central planning and point out the need for a resolution to be passed on the principles and procedure for taking up foreign credits. The suggestion also raises such issues as the definition of the principles of individual accountability of members of the government, consideration of the composition and powers of the Government Presidium, and legal appointment of bodies performing formally or actually the function of central organs in the administration. The suggestion contains questions pertaining to the functioning of the mechanisms of state control and statistical information.

PAWLOWSKA ON PZPR PLENUM ISSUES AS GAUGE

AU221128 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska commentary; "The Only Gauge"]

[Text] In accordance with the accepted custom, the plan for the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum, which planned the tasks for the entire party, from its primary party organizations up to the Politburo, has been published. It is a translation into a language of hard facts that have been resolved by the central body for adopting resolutions, as well as a document that recalls the entire course of the plenum that was devoted to the important issues of ideology.

The preparation and publication of both these plans along with the periodic reports on the implementation of the PZPR Central Committee's resolutions has something of a dual significance. The principle of making the party's activities public has been fulfilled on the forum that is social in the broadest sense of the word. In the party forum, this principle performs a disciplinary function and helps certain party organizations and cells to document the progress they have made in implementing the party line. This is also a reminder that certain of our duties which have by no means become obsolete can and do, after all, evade us in the multitude of our current affairs, and under the constant pressures of daily life.

This detailed reminder of the tasks that stem from the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum probably comes at an extremely appropriate time. The end of the year almost automatically draws the attention of all party bodies to their production tasks and the accomplishment of this year's economic plan, while we are on the brink of the plan for next year, which is being discussed now and compared to the real situations at plants and the potential of the work force.

Public opinion is at the same time preoccupied with the proposals that are under consultation to increase food prices. The subsequent amendments to the detailed principles of the economic reform and the assumptions of the new wage system are being prepared at the same time. And in the background of all this, an accountability-electoral campaign is, after all, going on within the party, a campaign that takes up much intellectual and organizational effort.

Much of this, and perhaps even too much, could have been overshadowed by the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum, the more so if we consider that the PZPR Central Committee will convene again as early as this week in order to consult on "first line" issues of topicality, namely, the economic situation and next year's plan.

The hallmark of the issues of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum is their constant and lasting topicality. The majority of the party's conceptual work on all organizational levels is dedicated to looking for an answer to the question: What should be done and how? These are questions of great importance, particularly in the conditions of a crisis that still has not been overcome, of a continuing political struggle, and profound changes in the economic system, as well as the methods of wielding authority. The party's ideological considerations, however, do complete our review of reality with a more profound question: Why should we do this and not something entirely different, and why should we choose precisely these and not other ways of working when there are so many?

Without being aware of the "why," it is difficult to obtain results more permanent than those that extend over the next few days and are more profound than those which bring only immediate effects, it is difficult to reply to people's doubts and fears, and difficult to win allies and co-implementors for the party program.

This is precisely why the issues of the 13th PZPR Central Committee plenum cannot be overshadowed by other party tasks and activities. These issues should constantly be present in the daily life of the party, not alongside it, but within it. We should try to look at all these tasks and activities through the prism of the party's ideological principles and appraise the usefulness and the efficiency of all our efforts according to these principles, because this is the only gauge worthy of being used by a workers' party that wants to build its social relations on the socialist model.

ZYCIE PARTII VIEWS PARTY"S STAND ON RELIGION

AU221146 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 9 Nov 83 pp 16-17

[Edward Grezelak article: "We Want to Change the World"]

[Excerpts] The question whether a believer can be a party member -- this question became the title of my article carried by ZYCIE PARTII Issue No 12/83 -- is a rehetorical question. Most of the mass, and not cadre, Marxist-Leninist parties in the world, like our party, often include in their ranks believing working people, especially workers and peasants.

In the aforementioned article I indicated why this is so and stressed that, without making the issue of the party members' attitude toward religion a top issue of its internal life, the PZPR does not intend to lose its Marxist materialistic view of the world. This is why the PZPR requires every one of its members to intensify his Marxist-Leninist knowledge in various fields, including the views of the world. The concern for this is a duty of all party cells and organizations.

I think that it is worth drawing attention to the fact that not the theoretical but the practical implications of the religious vision of the world are the main subject of the Marxist criticism of religion. It is bourgeois atheism that lays particular stress on the theoretical criticism of religious dogmas, legends, and sacred books. In contrast to this the Marxist-Leninist criticism of religion tries to explain the social, that is, the historical and economic sources of religion and to reveal its social functions and their historical and contemporary variety and complicatedness.

It should be added that, educating itself and its members in the spirit of socialist awareness and the scientific view of the world, the PZPR -- in line with the ideology of Marxism-Leninism -- also wages a struggle against the tendencies that are asserting themselves on the party's periphery. It wages a struggle against the pooh-poohing of the Marxist principles of the party's view of the world and against the opportunist theories assuming that religion will wither away naturally and automatically. At the same time the party combats the proneness to impart to the party the character of some religious association and all kinds of "atheistic supereagerness," since all these tendencies are divorced from social realities and the reality of class warfare.

The PZPR's attitude toward its views of the world is also expressed in placing exacting political and ideological as well as philosophic demands on party functionaries, especially those holding the leading functions in the party and employed by the party's political apparatus, party scientific institutions, the ideological front as well as state, cultural, scientific, and educational institutions.

The attitude toward such members seems to be natural and justified. We are a Marxist-Leninist party and our ideology is based on materialistic assumptions of cognition. The strength of our views of the world consists in overcoming the illusion that the social liberation of the workers class and the working people in general can be achieved by some supernatural forces.

Some of our members fear that the party members who retain their religious beliefs may dominate the party, eliminate its identity, and weaken its ideological militancy. The experience of many Marxist-Leninist parties, which are mass parties and whose members are also the believing working people, has not confirmed such fears. The history of the Polish Workers Party and the PZPR also proves that such fears are unjustified.

Our party has never ignored and is not ignoring the social and ideological functions of religion. The Central Committee letter addressed to the executive bodies of voivodship, powiat [country] and urban committees in July 1958 -- the arguments contained in this letter continue to be valid -- stressed among other things that "the Marxist view of the world is the foundation of our party's ideology, which is basically in conflict with all idealistic views of the world." However, "for a considerable majority of the population religion is a matter of customary traditions and a matter that is deeply private and is not related to daily living, to work, or to social and political activities. Many Polish people have reconciled and continue to reconcile their personal religious beliefs with participation in the revolutionary struggle and in the construction of socialist society. That is why a goodly part of our party members, who are dedicated to socialism, is not free from religious beliefs." Bearing this in mind, the party has never issued a ban on admitting the believing working people, especially workers and peasants who have satisfied all the other conditions of membership, into the party.

As the experts in this subject stress, in our party the "membership of believers has never been a basic danger to the party's line and internal unity. The fears that religious party members may be a reason for centrifugal tendencies or factional centers have proved to be unjustified." (SELECTED PROBLEMS OF MARXIST SCIENCE OF RELIGION, published in 1972 by the Book and Knowledge Publishing House]

This does not mean that the party has not been infiltrated by the people with truly clerical tendencies. There have been such cases, and such people have masked their true faces. Most of them got rid of their party cards during the post-August period of sharp political struggle. They thought those cards were useless and they unmasked themselves. It cannot be denied that people with clerical inclinations are still in the party. Some of them go so far as to manifest their clericalism and spurious religiousness through passivity of the primary party organizations. But there is no future for them in our party.

ATTEMPTED SOLIDARITY RADIO TRANSMISSION FOILED

LD212029 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] A press spokesman of the voivodship office of internal affairs reports that in Walbrzych an attempted broadcast by the so called Radio Solidarity has been prevented. Boguslaw M. member of an illegal organization in the union was detained. A transmittter inside a Swiss-made radio-casette player was seized by security service officials. Also in Walbrzych, in one of the apartments at the Podzamcze housing estate, representatives of the voivodship office of internal affairs prevented an illegal meeting being held. Among those temporarily detained besides inhabitants of Walbrzych were employees of higher schools in Wroclaw. After giving evidence the participants in the meeting were released and their case was sent to the misdemeanor court.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SRV, PRK, LAOS

For media coverage of the visit of Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs to the SRV, PRK, and Lao People's Democratic Republic, see the appropriate country section of the 17 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU VISITS DOLJ, GORJ COUNTIES

AU221223 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1146 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/11/1983 -- On November 23 in the morning, the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, started a working visit to large power stations in Oltenia.

Together with experts and decision makers, the Romanian head of state analyses the way in which the operation is ensured of these important units which supply a large amoutn of electric power needed in the national economy.

The visit, which stated with the large thermoelectric plant in Isalnita, in the vicinity of Craiova municapality, continues.

Ends County Visits

AU221936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, paid a working visit to Dolj and Golj Counties on Tuesday, November 22.

In this visit the RCP and Romanian state leader was accompanied by Marin Enache, alternate member of the executive political committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister.

The Romanian leader and executives and experts in the ministry of electric energy and the ministry of the machine-building industry, and representatives of local party and state bodies analyzed how the provisions of the 12th Congress and of the RCP National Conference and the package of measures regarding the ensurance of the country's energetic self-sufficiency are carried into effect. They looked into the possibilities of a higher capitalization of energetic coal, of an intensive exploitation of termopower stations, so as to ensure an increase of the production of electric and thermal energy and to fully meet the demands. The visit in these two counties has a special significance, given the share of energetics in their economy, and in providing energy and fuel to the country -- 10 per cent Dolj County and 20.3 percent Gorj county.

The visit began at the Isalnita District hearing station, which has a 1,035 mw installed power and is almost exlusively fuelled on ooster [as received] coal. From the beginning of the year until now, an additional amount of 490 million kwh energy was produced there on the basis of lignite.

Appreciating the results of the power engineers, president Nicolae Ceausescu asked the relevant ministry to analyze the possibility of shortening the time taken by the repair of outfit with a view to increasing the energy supply for the national grid, and the experts of the power equipment research institute to design high efficient and safe boilers.

The next unit visited was the Craiova II District heating station. This unit, to be built in three stages, will ensure, when its construction is finished, the heating of tens of thousands of apartments, as well as the hot water needed by industrial enterprises of Craiova.

The Turceni Enterprise of electric power stations was visited next. There the working dialogue focused on the improvement of the operation of the outfit, the increase of the viability of machinery and plant, the rise in the production of electric energy on the basis of coal. The enterprise operates four units of 330 mw each and other four units are under construction. The installed power will reach 2,640 mw when their construction is finished. Visiting the turbine and boiler rooms, the president asked that the operation of the automated combustion equipment of the boilers, should be carefully watched, in keeping with the approved programme, with a view to exploiting them at the designed parameters and finding solutions for a continuous reduction of the fuel consumption in the power station, of hydrocarbons in particular.

The visit ended at the Rovinari thermopower station, the greatest energetic unit now functioning in Romania. It has a 1,720 mw installed power, making a great contribution to the transformation of ooster coal of Gorj County in electric and thermal energy. There, the RCP and Romanian state leader analyzed the solutions of modernizing and improving the equipment and outfit with a view to obtaining an increased production of electric energy.

The visit to the two counties brought to the fore the concern of the leadership of the RCP and the Romanian state for the further socio-economic development of the country, energetics and the programme set for the ensurance in the shortest delay of self-sufficiency in this domain holding an important plance in this respect.

SCIENTEIA ON NEED TO 'CONSOLIDATE' DETENTE

AU221535 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1319 GMT 22 Nov 83

"The Resumption and Consolidation of the Course Towards Detente -- A Major Imperative of the Contemporary World" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1983 -- Detente must be viewed as a complex and multilateral, comprehensive and deep-going process apt to bring about structural changes in the mechanisms and aggregates of the basic factors of international life - SCINTEIA shows in a commentary under the above heading printed in its November 22 issue. It calls attention to the fact that a policy of detente cannot be proclaimed on an external plane when a line of growing militarization of the socieconomic life is pursued, just as the proclmation of detente cannot go hand in hand with the undertaking of divergent actions, contrary to its basic demand.

Genuine detente entails as a fundamental facet the diminution and, then, the elimination of the material factors conducive to war, while fictitious detente serves only as a screen for intensifying military preparations -- the newspaper further shows, pleading for the ensurance of an all-embracing character of this process which should include all the states or their great majority. However important the evolution of relations among the great powers might be, this cannot replace the aggregate of relations among the other states--small and medium-sized, developing and non-aligned--which form the overwhelming majority of mankind.

Romania highlights that, to confer stability on detente, as a process which should include interstate relations as a whole, of special significance are the normalization of economic relations, the development of broad, free, equal and mutually advantageous collaboration, without discriminations and artificial barriers, in other words the "completion" of political detente through economic detente. The renunciation of discriminatory practices and the broad development of interstate economic relations would be an important material support for the improvement of political relations and, through this, for the recovery of the world political climate.

The commentary shows in conclusion: The fact that detente in the '70s did not prove durable must not lead to such exclusivist views as "everything or nothing", viz. perfect detente or maximal tension. An objective evaluation makes the assessment justifiable positive elements, and precisely these elements should be brought again to the surface, multiplied and consolidated, that is to resume the course towards detente, an overall and stable detente, while the factors which undermined it are eliminated providing it steady dynamics towards a lasting peace, a broad and durable collaboration among all states.

SCINTEIA ON BALKAN RELATIONS, COOPERATION

AU142020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 83 p 6

[A. Campeanu article: "The Balkans Can amd Must Become an Area of Good-Neighborliness, of Friendship and Cooperation, Without Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] Turning the Balkans into an area of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons, is one of the central goals of Socialist Romania's foreign policy. In reference to continuing this trend, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently stressed: "Romania firmly speaks out for developing cooperation among all the Balkan countries, for resolving problems between certain Balkan countries by negotiations, and for developing groad bilateral and multilateral cooperation in order to turn our area into an area of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases."

Indeed, Romania's president has asserted himself and is asserting himself as a fervent promoter of new relations of trust and friendship among the countries in this area. It is well known that, proceeding from past experience -- when misunderstandings and conflicts between the Balkan countries caused great harm with most tragic repercussions for the peoples in this area, the continent and throughout the world -- and summing up the imperatives of the current historical stage, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu theorized about the need to establish a climate of understanding and cooperation in this area and tirelessly acted at a political-diplomatic level to implement this requirement.

As a matter of fact, one can state that unhampered by any kind of disputes, Romania's relations with the Balkan countries have experienced an upward evolution both at a bilateral and multilateral level. Along with increasing and diversifying exchanges of material goods and with production sharing, including the joint construction of important economic projects, these relations have expanded in various fields of science and culture, the number of cooperation agreements has considerably increased, consultations at various levels on problems of mutual interest have become more frequent -- all significant facts demonstrating the important qualitative changes that have taken place in Romania's relations with countries in this area.

Along this line, cooperation between other Balkan countries has developed in past years, proof of this being the frequent summit meetings, the promotion of exchanges at the most varied levels of activity. At the same time, proceeding along the lines of beautiful traditions, forms of multilateral cooperation such as various meetings, congresses, colloquiums, roundtables on the most varied subjects of common interest, as well as scientific seminars, exhibitions, contests, festivals, sports meetings and other events of a general Balkan nature -- as factors of increasing trust and of strengthening friendship and cooperation among the Balkan peoples -- have developed.

Naturally, developing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans is not directed against the interests of any state or group of states and it does not pursue the establishment of one or several groups in this area nor does it aim at isolating the Balkan countries from the other countries. On the contrary, multilateral cooperation in the Balkans forcefully demonstrates the truth -- repeatedly stressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- that the differences in the sociopolitical system, as well as the adherence to one or another alliance cannot and must not hamper the development of normal relations between countries, as well as rapprochement and understanding in keeping with their common interests.

Obviously, expanding multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries reaches beyond this area through its importance and significance. It is part and parcel of the process of establishing security and cooperation at a general European level and is a concrete contribution to implementing the Helsinki Final Act provisions. This is all the more obvious now that a forceful accentuation of tension is noted on our continent -- as a result of the projects on deploying new nuclear missiles in Europe. Under such circumstances, it is more than ever necessary to "pull out" as large areas as possible from tension and the arms race. It is the Balkans that could be such an area, thus demonstrating concretely how the "former powderkep of Europe" has turned into a living example of the advantage of detente, understanding, and cooperation.

Intensively engaged in the struggle for halting the arms race and for resuming and deepening the policy of detente, understanding, and cooperation, Romania voices -- through President Nicolae Ceausescu's voice -- its determination to continue to act with the same decisiveness to expand and diversify cooperation in the Balkans, to thoroughly prepare a summit meeting of the countries in this area in order to strengthen trust and good-neighborliness and to turn the Balkans into an area without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, which would set an example of great political responsibility and would make a most important contribution to achieving security and safeguarding peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

GNA RESOLUTION ON AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL REPORT

AU212000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Nov 83 p 2

["Resolution on the Report of the National Council for Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on the Implementation of Measures Established by the Grand National Assembly under Decision No 2 of 26 March 1983" adopted at the 16 November session of the Grand National Assembly]

[Text] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romanian heard the report of the National Council for Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, debated the implementation of the measures established by the GNA under the decision passed on 26 March 1983 following investigations carried agricultural and livestock laws and norms, and decides:

1 -- The report of the National Council for Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management and of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is endorsed;

2 -- The Council of Ministers and the National Council for Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management will further energetically mobilize the working collectives in central and local agricultural bodies and in production units, as well as all working people employed in the livestock sector with a view to ensuring exemplary performance and complete fulfillment of all livestock development programs;

3 -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, specialized institutes and research stations, bureaus and executive committees of people's councils, local agricultural bodies, managerial councils of state and cooperative agricultural units, and all working people in villages will intensify their endeavors to steadily and optimally carry out all the tasks devolving form party-state decisions designed to increase vegetable and animal production and thus to meet the requirements of the national economy and ensure appropriate consumer supplies of agricultural and food products.

PROGRAM ON SECONDARY ENERGY RESOURCES REPORTED

AU220859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0951 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/11/1983 -- In an attempt at achieving, as early as this decade, her energy self-sufficiency, Romania is carrying into effect a comprehensive programme which gives prime place to secondary energy resources.

The investigations made along several years have led to the conclusion that in one year the total reusable heat resources account for 4.5 million tons of conventional fuel, which exceeded a quarter of the amount of crude extracted in Romania over the same interval. Consequently, research has been oriented towards the manufacture of the means to capitalize that energy. Noteworthy among the prestigious achievements scored in this activity is an original solution known in the world practice: the inertia-whirl recovery boiler. About 250 like boilers will be manufactured in the current five-year plan period which, through the capitalization of reusable heat resources with useful mineral suspensions, will provide for fuel savings equivalent to 1.4 million tons of conventional fuel a year. Noteworthy is the fact that the whole research and investment effort is made up for in only five or six months.

At the end of 1982, there were 382 biogas installations in the country's territory, which provided for the equivalent of about 24,000 tons of conventional fuel. The inclusion of the question of biogas in the priority research programme created prerequisites for the number of installations to increase, so as to reach 1,247 at the end of 1983, with the total biogas production amounting to 47,375 tons of conventional fuel. In 1984, the newly-created units will produce -- at the all-country level -- an additional amount of fuel gas equivalent to 61,855 tons of conventional fuel, while in 1985 that number will be of 200,000 tons of conventional fuel.

BRIEFS

GUINEAN ARMY MINISTER DEPARTS -- El Hadj Lansana Diane, minister of People's Army of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, who visited our country as head of a military delegation, left Bucharest 4 November. During its stay in Romania, the Guinean military delegation visited military units, economic units, and tourist attractions. Upon departing from Otopeni Airport, the delegation was seen off by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense, and by deputy defense ministers and generals and high-ranking officers. Aboubacar Kaba, Guinean ambassador in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Nov 83 p 5 AU]

USSR MIDEAST POSITION BETWEEN 'HAMMER AND ANVIL'

LD221257 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 22 Nov 83

[By Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, November 22 (TANJUG) -- Moscow has long ago let it be known that it opposes any use of force as a means for solving the Middle East problem. The Soviet Union continues to maintain that the Middle East problem can be solved only through an international conference. However, such a conference has never been further away than now in view of the presence off the Lebanese coast of a U.S. fleet boasting a composition and combat readiness not recorded in the region since the World War Two.

Warnings that an aggression on Syria is in the offing continue here. However, there are speculations according to which Moscow is in fact more disturbed by the armed conflict in Tripoli, in northern Lebanon. The fratricidal war, as is assessed here, could provide a "good pretext" for seeking the assistance of the armed forces in Lebanon, which enjoy the status of "multinational peace forces". Arab diplomatic circles here claim that this was one of the reasons why Gromyko called during his meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in Moscow for an immediate overcoming of the rift and the restoration of unity in the Palestinian ranks.

Only a few days after Khaddam left, Moscow in numerous ways paid recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its leadership. This indicated that the Soviet leadership had decided [words indistinct] Palestinian conflict and to rid the Soviet Union of any responsibility for the grave repercussions of the conflict on the Palestinian movement and the Arab world as a whole.

In a different situation, observers here assess, the recognition paid to the PLO could have been a cause of a serious cooling in relations between Moscow and Damascus. In the present situation, however, as noted, Moscow's insistence on its consistent stance toward Damascus regarding Palestinians could result in grave consequences for the Soviet allies in the Middle East and the global Soviet strategic interests. "The special ties" between Syria and the Soviet Union, as is noted here, must function impeccably.

It is for this reason that foreign observers here note that the Soviet Union has, against its will, found itself between hammer and anvil. Moscow has found a way out in supporting Damascus but with great reservations towards the Syrian-Libyan plan to use force in order to compel the PLO to obedience.

TANJUG: BULGARIA SUPPRESSES MACEDONIAN IDENTITY

LD221756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, November 22 (TANJUG) -- As long as the leading party and state officials of neighbouring Bulgaria persist in their claims to the national history of the Macedonian people and deny the existence of Macedonian national minority in their country it will be illusory to expect a quicker promotion of relations and more fruitful cooperation between the two countries. In line with the policy of total negation of the Macedonian nation and the appropriation of the entirety of the historical heritage of the Macedonian people, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defence Dobri Dzhurov proclaimed Goce Delcev, a great man of the national liberation struggle of the Macedonian people at the end of the last century "a great Bulgarian." General Dzhurov made no "revelation" thereby, but only confirmed the offical stand of the Bulgarian party and state, in a rather gross manner though.

Addressing a public rally on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Goce Delcev in the town of the same name in Pirin Macedonia General Dzurov, in ascribing the Bulgarian character to the well-known "Ilinden" uprising of the Macedonian people (1903), said: "Goce Delcev continued the sacred national liberation cause after the decisions of the shameful Berlin Congress." The Berlin Congress ruined the San Stefano dream of "greater Bulgaria".

It is being recalled in Belgrade that the Bulgarian Communist Party daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO on March 6, 1948 (the 45th anniversary of Goce Delcev's death) wrote that Goce Delcev is "the greatest son of Macedonia, the apostle of the Macedonian revolutionary people's liberation struggle."

THIRD UN SESSION ON DISARMAMENT BY 1988 PROPOSED

LD211418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 21 Nov 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Nov. 21 (TANJUG) -- In the U.N. General Assembly Political Committee tabled a proposal for convening of the third U.N. special session on disarmament by 1988 at the latest. This draft resolution was supported by 20 non-aligned countries.

If the draft resulution was adopted by consensus in the U.N. Political Committee, it, as is expected, would make it possible to start preparations for the session already next year.

The Yugoslav delegate said adoption of the draft resolution would confirm that the U.N. is irreplaceable as a forum for solution of the disarmament problem. It would make possible for all countries to contribute actively to general disarmament under strict international control, he added.

The group of the non-aligned jointed the Yugoslav initiative regarding implementation of decisions and recommendations of the first U.N. special session on disarmament, which calls the Disarmament Committee to concentrate on negotiations on nuclear disarmament. The non-aligned countries also supported the Yugoslav initiative for the Political Committee to call those members of the Disarmament Committee that oppose negotiations in tht forum, to make possible for the committee to carry out efficiently its mandate. [sentence as received]

MOJSOV COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED MIDEAST MISSION

LD212359 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Kuwait, November 21 (TANJUG) -- The goal of the nonaligned mission in the Middle East is to "help the brave Palestinian people and its legitimate representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, PLO, overcome the present crisis, restore its unity and achieve independence."

The above was stated today by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov in an interview to the Oman TV. Mojsov arrived in Kuwait this morning with other members of a nonaligned Middle East mission in the first stage of its tour.

The nonaligned Middle East mission members also are the foreign ministers of India and Cuba, Marisimha Rao and Isidoro Malmierca, as well as Senegal permanent representative to the U.N. Massamba Sarre.

Stressing the nonaligned concern over the current "extremely dangerous" situation in northern Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole, Mojsov assessed that current priorities are putting an end to the bloodshed among the Palestinians and beginning a dialogue which enable them to resolve their own problems themselves.

FORMER KOSOVO OFFICIALS JAILED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD222326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Summary] Prizren, 22 Nov (TANGJUG) -- The bench of five of the district court in Prizren, presided over by Judge Sulejman Limani, today sentenced Ali Buzaku, former employee of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Pristina, to 7 years imprisonment for the criminal act of espionage; and Muharem Muslija, to 3 years imprisonment for the criminal act of deliberate incitement to commit an act of espionage.

The verdict pronounced by the court says that Ali Buzaku, a former employee of the provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs, on 14 December last year fled to Albania with official documents about the weapons used by the militia in Kosovo and with five (?pistols) which he passed on to the security organs in that country. In so doing he committed a criminal act of espionage.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY VIEWS SOCIAL PLAN, DEFENSE

LD221901 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Serbian Assembly today examined the draft resolution on the realization of the Yugoslav social plan next year, and concluded that this could serve as the basis for coordination of standpoints in the SFRY Assembly.

The delegates of all three Serbian Assembly chambers also examined and adopted the second part of the draft resolution on socioeconomic development and economic policy in Serbia with the main goals and tasks for 1984 and 1985. This virtually completes the amendment and addenda to the social plan in accordance with the tasks of the long-term economic stabilization program.

The "electric shock" which has affected everyone, and over the last few days Belgrade in particular, reverberated in the Assembly halls too. The delegates were very sharp in their demand that responsibility for the present situation be established. They also pointed to the irrational consumption of electricity, while many citizens have no electricity supply and no heating, which is giving rise to very great dissatisfaction.

The answer given in the form of a briefing on the electrical power situation, which was submitted in all chambers before the sessions proceeded to the agenda, did not satisfy the delegates. It was therefore concluded in the sociopolitical chamber that a debate should be opened at the next session, by which time the competent authorities might be ready to give a more specific reply to delegates' questions.

The delegates of the Serbian Assembly today adopted the draft republican law on all-people's defense in the form it was submitted, assessing that the adoption of this law is of major political and defense significance and that it should be adopted as soon as possible. This somewhat voluminous law of 396 regulations contains 56 for sole application in the republic.

Lengthy but genuinely joint and patient work has resulted in a high level of agreement on all major issues, as Bogoljub Djordjevic, republican secretary for national defense, underlined. Only two questions remain uncoordinated with the provinces: the competence of the republican presidency and the Serbian Assembly Executive Council. In adopting the proposed draft, the delegates charged the Executive Council with drawing up and submitting the proposed law to the Serbian Assembly by 15 January of next year at the latest.

FEDERAL OFFICIAL ON 'CRITICAL' POWER SITUATION

AU221237 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] The Federal Executive Council has decided that certain quantities of heavy fuel oil be immediately imported so that thermoelectric power plants in Croatia and in some other republic could be operated until the end of the year for the benefit of the whole country. The power situation could be improved also by increasing the refining of crude oil. Nonetheless, the daily shortage of 30 million of kilowatt-hours can be made up only by saving.

This is what Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, has said, among other things to the delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. The situation with energy and, above all, with electricity is critical and the utmost efforts are being exerted with a view to preventing the breakdown of the system. Electricity supplies were maintained until October due to increased coal production, but now this is completely impossible despite the fact that our thermoelectric power plants operate at the full capacity, Pavlovic warned, because the power consumption at the moment is 200 million kilowatt-hours (in August it was 135 million).

Thermoelectric power plants produce 135 million kilowatt-hours, with the greatest of experts, who are on duty day and night to prevent major damage due to overcapacity. Hydroelectric power plants produce only 20 to 25 million kilowatt-hours because the reservoirs are nearly empty and power plants depend on the water inflow, which is the thing least possible.

All reservoirs contain about 500 million kilowatt-hours at the moment, which is 1.5 billion less than planned. The daily imports are 15 million kilowatt-hours and the shortage is 30 million. At the moment, 800-megawatt-capacity thermoelectric power plants operating on heavy oil are out of operation and only 10.2 million tons of crude oil have been refined out of 12.7 million tons which have been imported in 10 months. It is planned that 1.4 million tons be refined in November and 1.1 million tons in December.

Delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly have supported the measures of the Federal Executive Council for alleviating the current electric power situation. The demand of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia that heavy oil for thermoelectric power plants be provided has also been supported.

BORBA ON PROPOSED AGRARIAN POLICY COUNCIL

AU192207 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 83 p 2

[Vass Rokic commentary: "Facing a Test" -- passages in upper case published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The decision to form the Council for Agrarian Policy and the simultaneous definition of the main issues with which the council will concern itself and about which the public has been informed in recent days, have come at the right time.

Its very program orientation shows that, in its work and in searching for solutions for the development problems of agriculture, the newly formed council will be mainly guided by the long-term stabilization program which, in fact, represents the only possible road to desired solutions. BUT WE WOULD MAKE AN UNFORGIVEABLE MISTAKE IF WE FAILED TO SEE ALSO AT THE SAME TIME THAT, PRECISELY IN THE RECENT PERIOD, CERTAIN ACTIONS IN THE SPHERE OF AGRARIAN POLICY -- AND OBVIOUSLY LONG-TERM ACTIONS AT THAT -- NOT ONLY CANNOT BE BROUGHT INTO ACCORD WITH THE ADOPTED STABILIZATION PROGRAM, BUT CAN MUCH EASIER BE CONSIDERED AS COMPLETELY CONTRARY TO IT.

Without disputing in any way the right of the republics and provinces to also follow their own development policies in the agrarian sphere but, at the same time, proceeding from the indisputable fact that joint needs represent the equal interest of all, the stabilization program which has been adopted by all advocates a long-term coordinated policy of the development of agriculture in Yugoslavia and a policy which, taking into account the natural conditions of each individual region and adapting the structure of production to these conditions, will ensure the best production and economic effects in agriculture.

BUT HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO RECONCILE THE POLICY OF ENCAPSULATION WITHIN THE REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL BORDERS WHICH, JUDGING BY MANY ELEMENTS, HAS BECOME EVEN MORE UNRELENTING SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM THAN IT HAD BEEN BEFORE, WITH THIS BASIC ORIENTATION OF THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM?

How can the fact be explained that, precisely after the adoption of that program, decisions were made according to which some even export bread grain, sugar, edible oil, and other products while, at the same time, others import these same products. And these decisions were immediately followed by the announcements of the republics and provinces that essentially amounted to an appeal to produce and provide nearly all food products for their populations in their own territories and produce and provide them at all costs?

HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO RECONCILE WITH THE AFOREMENTIONED ORIENTATION OF THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM THE FACT THAT THE ADOPTION OF THE YUGOSLAV ACTION PLAN FOR FALL SOWING WAS FOLLOWED VIRTUALLY THE NEXT DAY BY THE DECISION OF YUGOSLAVIA'S RICHEST GRANARY REGIONS TO DRASTICALLY REDUCE -- CONTRARY TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GENERAL YUGOSLAV PLAN -- THE ACREAGES UNDER WHEAT IN THEIR TERRITORIES? Or, how is it possible to reconcile with the stabilization program the announcements, once again in the granary regions, that the new tax policy in agriculture, too, will follow a policy of further drastic destimulation of production of bread grain?

AND FINALLY HOW IS IT POSSIBLE TO RECONCILE NOT ONLY WITH THE STABILIZATION PROGRAM, BUT ALSO WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S CONSTITUTION THE PRACTICE THAT THE AGRICULTURAL WORK ORGANIZATIONS ARE ORDERED BY ADMINISTRATIVE DECREES, ACCOMPANIED BY SEVERE THREATS, HOW MUCH AND WHAT THEY MAY SOW IRRESPECTIVELY OF THEIR NEEDS AND INTERESTS AND CONTRARY TO NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF YUGOSLAVIA'S STABLE DEVELOPMENT?

These and other similar problems which must not be left unanswered naturally do not fall only within the sphere of agrarian policy. BUT, CONCERNING ITSELF WITH THE PROBLEMS OF AGRARIAN POLICY AND, PRECISELY, WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE FOOD NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE, THE COUNCIL WILL HAVE TO STATE ITS VIEWS ON ALL THIS. IT WILL HAVE TO CLEARLY SAY WHAT ALL THIS REALLY IMPLIES AND WHERE IT LEADS. FOR, IF IT FAILS TO DO SO, ITS EXISTENCE WILL SERVE NO PURPOSE WHATSOEVER.